

8,000 TROOPS FROM THREE STATES ARE ORDERED TO BORDER

MEN OF TENTH CAVALRY SCOUTING IN MEXICO, AND SOME OF ITS WHITE OFFICERS

anything calculated to precipitate a fight with troops of the de facto Government.

Gen. Funston said Gen. Pershing's first report had not altered the general situation and that no special orders would be issued until Gen. Pershing has rendered a report in detail of the Carrizal fight and incidents that led to it.

Officers at San Antonio believe Capt. Charles T. Boyd was in command of Troop H, the troop engaged at Carrizal. It is probable that he is the commander reported by the Mexicans as having been killed. There are others who believe that Capt. Lewis S. Morey was the commander of the detachment.

MEXICAN STORY OF BATTLE OF 500 AGAINST 4,000

EL PASO, June 22.—The Americans lost twelve dead, including their commander, and seventeen prisoners, while fourteen Mexicans were killed and thirty wounded yesterday in the battle of Carrizal, according to the official announcement to-day of the Mexican Consulate. It was first reported that forty Americans had been killed.

The Consulate announcement said complete details had been received from Villa Ahumada. The Americans removed their wounded with them. The bodies of the American dead were counted as they lay on the field of battle.

[A despatch from Columbus says Capt. Lewis S. Morey of the Tenth Cavalry is reported to have been in command of the detachment of American soldiers.]

The Mexicans claimed they captured twenty horses and twenty rifles at Carrizal.

All accounts from Mexican sources show that the 500 Americans were led into ambush by 4,000 Mexican troops. Gen. Pershing is reported to have sent additional troops of the Tenth Cavalry to rescue their comrades.

LIED INTO AMBUSH, IT IS CHARGED.

From reports received by State Department agents, mining companies and the Carranzista officials here, it appears that five troops of the Tenth Cavalry—numbering about 500 men—were on scout duty near Carrizal when they were discovered by Carranzista outposts. These Mexican troopers hastened back to the hamlet. Gen. Felix Gomez, commanding the de facto troops in the town, ordered machine guns secreted on the roofs of houses and hid his men behind adobe walls. A small company of Mexicans was sent to the western part of the town to wave a flag of truce.

The unsuspecting American cavalrymen rode into the ambush. When the Mexicans opened fire from their machine guns, the negro troopers fought back with great bravery. Gen. Gomez was killed, his body literally riddled with American bullets.

AMERICANS CHARGED UNSEEN FOES.

The Americans charged the unseen Mexicans in an effort to recapture several of their number and inflicted heavy casualties, the reports stated. They were finally forced to retire in face of vastly superior Mexican forces. Gomez is believed to have had 4,000 men under his command.

The fighting continued two hours, the Carranzistas being meanwhile reinforced from the large Carranzista forces in Villa Ahumada.

Another version of the engagement was brought here to-day by a Mexican civilian, who was in Villa Ahumada yesterday afternoon and who said he assisted in dressing some of the Mexican wounded. He said that Gen. Felix Gomez, the slain Carranza leader, had been aware of the approach of the Americans for twelve hours and had sent a number of couriers to them warning them to return to their encampment.

PITFALL DUG IN PATH OF AMERICANS.

When they persisted in their advance, he said, a pitfall several hundred feet in length was dug directly in the trail over which the cavalrymen must ride. This was cleverly concealed with brush.

As the Americans rode unsuspectingly through the sand dunes toward the intrenchment Gen. Gomez lay concealed some hundred yards away in the mesquite. The horses of the American vanguard plunged into the pitfall, upsetting their riders and injuring a number of them.

Then, the Mexican asserted, the Carranza forces lying in ambush raked the American ranks with a machine gun. The heavy fire forced the Americans to withdraw to reorganize their line and the Mexicans captured seventeen soldiers who had been thrown into the pit.

He asserted that it was then that Gen. Gomez went forward under a flag of truce, and that before the proposed parley had begun an irresponsible soldier again started the machine gun fire.

A small detachment of cavalrymen charged toward Gen. Gomez and his party, who were in the center of a field, directly between the two commands, their pistol fire killing the Mexican leader.

Military authorities here expressed no doubt that both commands suffered heavily in the fight, but pointed out that no information concerning the engagement other than that from Mexican sources has been received. When the two Americans, James Maxey and J. C. Hubble, who brought the most detailed accounts to the border, said that their informants were all Mexicans. Hope was expressed that the American casualties will not prove as heavy as the Mexican reports have indicated.

Reports of the evacuation of towns held by Carranza garrisons in the



CAPT. D. C. SMITH LT. J. P. RICHMOND LT. O. C. TROXEL CAPT. MORRIS RUTHERFORD

territory occupied by the expeditionary command continued to-day and it was thought that Gen. Trevino has ordered the redistribution of the troops composing the ring which has surrounded Gen. Pershing's forces for some weeks to effect a realignment which the American commander began yesterday. During the night upward of one thousand Mexicans crossed the border from El Paso to Juarez and to-day the exodus continued. Many of these left immediately for the south, while the town itself was being rapidly depopulated. Through the night a steady stream of wagons carrying the household goods of citizens of the town poured out along the roads leading to the south. Whether the civilians had been warned by the military authorities to leave the town could not be learned.

Army officers asserted to-day that the Mexican leaders have long realized that in the event of hostilities with the United States they could not hope to hold Juarez against the Americans and have planned to withdraw to a more strategic point.

ONE U. S. SOLDIER KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED AT NACO

Half Breed Mexican Fires on Company of Infantry—Fight at Douglas Also.

NACO, Ariz., June 22.—One American soldier was killed and five others injured here early to-day when William Humphrey, a half-breed Mexican, employed as a guard at the water works, opened fire upon members of Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, as the guard was being changed.

The sergeant in charge of the guard was one of the three injured. He was shot in the back. Another soldier was shot through the neck, and the third wounded in the hip. Humphrey was taken into custody.

The man killed was Private Powell, Douglas, Ariz., June 22.—James Parks, a prospector, was killed and Norton Hand, an American mining man, was taken into custody and is in danger of being executed by the Mexican authorities as the result of a fight with a number of Mexicans yesterday twelve miles west of Columbus, according to information brought here to-day by American refugees from Nacozari, seventy-five miles south.

United States military authorities sent representations to Gen. P. Elias Calleja, urging immediate steps to insure the safety of Hand.

MERCEDRES, Tex., June 22.—Twenty shots fired early to-day to give an alarm of fire caused residents to believe another bandit raid was in progress and they, with the fire department, remained in their homes. As a result a dance hall and several houses in the Mexican district were burned. Officers say the fire was incendiary.

GRADUATES OVER 200.

The College of the City of New York to-day conducted its seventeenth commencement exercises, which were held in the Great Hall, 940 N. Y. St., between 10th and 11th Sts., at 10 o'clock. The graduates numbered 206, of which 188 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 98 the degree of Bachelor of Science.

A feature was the administration of the Ephebic oath of devotion to the city to the graduating class.

An address was delivered by Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks.

BAKER DEMANDS RIGHT TO USE GUARD AT ONCE

War Secretary Holds Hurried Conference With Wilson and Military Aides.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A resolution authorizing the President to draft National Guardsmen willing to take the Federal oath immediately into the regular army instead of waiting until July 1, under the terms of the new Army Bill, was submitted by Secretary Baker to-day to Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee. Mr. Hay said he would call it up to-morrow and press for immediate action.

Secretary Baker conferred with President Wilson on the basis of reports given out by Mexican commanders at the border and transmitted to the State Department. Later Secretary Lansing was quoted with the War Secretary and afterward Mr. Baker hastened to the Capitol for conference with the Congressional Military Committee Chairman.

CRITICAL DATES IN U. S. CLASH WITH MEXICO.

March 9—Francisco Villa raided Columbus, N. M.

March 15—American punitive expedition entered Mexico below Columbus.

March 16—Col. Dodd's famous "Flying column" entered Mexico below Huachuca.

March 27—Villa reported wounded at Guerrero.

March 27—Villistas murdered three Americans and two other foreigners at Minaca and Guerrero.

March 29—Col. Erwin's detachment routed Villistas at San Gerardo, killing sixty. Four American soldiers wounded.

April 1—Col. Brown's detachment defeated Villistas at Aguas Calientes, killing thirty.

April 10—Citizens of three Mexican towns ambushed Howze's detachment, killing one American trooper and wounding two.

April 12—Parra citizens and Carranza soldiers attacked Major Tompkins' detachment, killing two Americans and wounding six. Americans killed forty Mexicans.

April 12—Carranza requested withdrawal of American expedition.

April 13—Major Howze's detachment reached farthest point south of any American troops, in sight Durango line.

April 22—Dodd scattered Villistas at Temochic, killing at least two and wounding four.

April 29—Carranza General Obregon and American General Scott began conference at El Paso.

May 5—Bandits raided Glenn Springs, Tex., killing four Americans.

May 10—Major Langhorne's cavalry squadron entered Mexico south of Marathon, Tex.

May 11—El Paso Obregon-Scott conference concluded without formal agreement.

June 18—President Wilson ordered mobilization of National Guard.

June 20—American note replying to Carranza's demand for withdrawal of American forces de facto Carrizal.

June 21—Troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry ambushed Carrizal. Twelve American soldiers were killed and seventeen captured.

DIED.

CANAVAN.—On June 21, PATRICK CANAVAN, beloved father of John F. Canavan, Maurice J. Canavan, Michael J. Canavan, William F. Canavan and Mrs. Elizabeth Canavan, and the late David P. Canavan.

Funeral from his late residence, 118 W. 101st St., Requiem mass in Church of the Holy Name, 940 N. Y. St., and interment at St. Nicholas Cemetery, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, June 24.

On June 22, JOHN C. JR., aged four years, son of John C. and Lilian A. O'Rourke, three children of St. Anne's, 121 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

Interment private.

GERMANS CAPTURE ADVANCE TRENCHES ON VERDUN FRONT

Push Forward in Furious Fighting Early To-Day Near Vaux Fort.

PARIS, June 22.—German troops pushed forward in furious fighting early to-day near Fort Vaux, on the northeastern front of Verdun, the War Office announced.

The Germans launched a powerful onslaught in Fumin wood. They gained a small thicket, but were quickly driven out by a French counter attack.

At midnight the Germans directed a second drive. They were repulsed with great losses, except between the Fumin and Chenols woods, where they gained a foothold in advanced French trenches.

Stubborn grenade fighting occurred all night west and south of Fort Vaux. A German grenade attack on Hill 321 failed. West of the Meuse the enemy attacked last night on the southern slopes of Dead Man's Hill, but were repulsed.

In the Champagne a hot artillery duel is going on.

The War Office announced that enemy war planes were shot down in Lorraine, air squadrons bombarded the stations at Apremont, Grand Pre, Sarges and the military depot north of Thionville.

GERMAN AVIATORS RAID VILLAGES ON SOUTH OF VERDUN.

BERLIN (via London), June 22.—Today's official statement regarding the western front says:

"A weak attack by a British detachment near Bellingham, northeast of Arras, was repulsed. West of the Basses a German patrol detachment brought in some British prisoners."

"On the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) infantry fighting developed. We gained some advantages west of Fort Vaux."

"Both to the south of Poivre Ridge and near Huss a French aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. The occupants of the second machine were made prisoners."

"Our aerial squadrons, early yesterday morning, attacked villages occupied by troops in the Meuse Valley, south of Verdun, and early this morning attacked railway establishments and troop encampments at Ravigny."

ATTACK ON U. S. SOLDIERS WAS ORDERED BY OBREGON

Mexican War Minister Issues Statement Admitting Responsibility for Battle.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Minister of War Obregon has given out the following:

"The Ministry under my charge by the First Chiefs orders instructed Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino on June 18 that if Gen. Pershing's forces forming the punitive expedition which penetrated our national territory after the Columbus incident moved southward, eastward, or westward from where they were, they should be attacked."

"Early this morning an American force tried to occupy the station of Carrizal of the Mexican Central Railway. Gen. Trevino ordered it to be attacked. The fight that resulted is described in official reports rendered to this Ministry by Gen. Trevino as follows:

"June 21, 1916. Headquarters, Chihuahua, Chih., to Minister War-Navy, Gen. Alvaro Obregon:

"Gen. Francisco Gonzales reported to me last night from Ciudad Juarez that American forces were arriving at Santo Domingo. Therefore, I ordered they be attacked to-day, and I am informed that the fight began at 8 o'clock this morning in El Carrizal. I have just been informed that the American forces were repulsed."

"Gen. Felix Gomez was seriously wounded (Gomez was killed). He commanded our forces. We have others killed and wounded."

"Seven Americans were taken prisoners and just now I received another message reporting the death of Gen. Gomez. I am giving the necessary orders."

"GEN. IN CHIEF JACINTO B. TREVINO."

"June 21."

"Another message quickly followed this which read:

"Headquarters, Chihuahua, to Gen. Alvaro Obregon—Urgent:

"I have just been informed from Ciudad Juarez that when the forces were reorganized it turned out that seventeen Americans were captured; not seven, as said in the foregoing message. The Americans' interpreter was captured. He confessed that the American leader was responsible for the conflict. I have ordered that the prisoners be brought here. Respectfully,

"GEN. IN CHIEF J. B. TREVINO."

Red Cross Planning Aid to Militia.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The American Red Cross announced to-day that in connection with the dispatch of the National Guard to the Mexican border, it was working out plans for getting supplies to troops in camp and also plans for aiding dependent families of the country were notified of the plans.

day, bringing the number of soldiers killed to four.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
July	13.05	13.25	12.99	13.19
Aug.	13.17	13.43	13.13	13.33
Oct.	13.29	13.47	13.13	13.42
Dec.	13.28	13.61	13.18	13.57
Jan.	13.43	13.68	13.35	13.66
March	13.57	13.81	13.52	13.80
May	13.79	13.97	13.63	13.97

Market closed strong up 28 to 33 points.

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There's always a reason for success. And U. S. Marine has been the biggest success among cut plug tobaccos since it was introduced in New York about a year ago.

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News of this great tobacco induced thousands of cut plug smokers to try U. S. Marine. Then its smoking quality—cool, slow-burning, sweet and fragrant—made them permanent users.

Pure old Burley leaf is used in making U. S. Marine, and this ripe, choice leaf is carefully aged 3 to 5 years to bring out all its mellow flavor and delightful aroma.

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The 5-cent package of U. S. Marine is sold everywhere.—Adv't.

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Heat Rash, Skin Soreness
Child's suffering relieved by

Sykes Comfort POWDER

Here is proof and baby's picture

"My work is entirely among infants. Five years ago Sykes' Comfort Powder was recommended to me by an eminent children's specialist in Boston, as the best powder to use in any work. I must say it is a wonder worker. I am sending two pictures of little ones who both suffered severely from heat rash, which entirely disappeared in two days by applying Comfort Powder after everything else had failed."—Lillian A. Guillard, 20 Charlestown, Boston, Mass.

Not a plain talcum powder, but a highly medicated preparation unequalled to heal skin soreness of infants, children and adults. Used and endorsed for 20 years by leading New England physicians, nurses and mothers. All dealers, 25c.

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Special for To-Morrow, Friday, June 23d

ASSORTED MOLLUSCS BREWING KITCHENS—These good, old-time summer-time favorites, made from purest, richest New Orleans Open Kettle Molasses, flavored with purest Vanilla and Watermelon. Each slice wrapped in salt.

13c

Extra Special for Friday, June 23d

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED NUTS—These are a sweet that will meet all corners in the world of candy. The choicest Oriental nuts, their fullest perfection are enclosed in jackets of our Peerless Milk Chocolate. Each nut is made a more delicious combination! Our regular 34c.

34c

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